AMENDMENTS

In the specification:

Please substitute the paragraph starting on page 6 line 7 ending on page 6 line 16 with the following paragraph:

Several systems of using rAAV vectors to package foreign DNA and transduce it into various cells have been described. The first rAAV vectors that were described contained foreign reporter genes such as *neo, cat* or *dhfr* that were expressed from AAV transcription promoters or an SV40 promoter (Tratschin et al., 1984b, Mol. Cell. Biol. **4**:2072-2081; Hermonat and Muzyczka, 1984, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, **81**:6466-6470; Tratschin et al., 1985, Mol. Cell. Biol. **5**:3251-3260; McLaughlin et al., 1988, J. Virol., **62**:1963-1973; Lebkowski et al., 1988 Mol. Cell. Biol., **8**:3988-3996). These vectors were packaged into AAV-transducing particles by co-transfection into adenovirus-infected cells together with a second packaging plasmid that contained the AAV *rep* and *cap* genes expressed from the wild-type AAV transcription promoters.

Please substitute the paragraph starting on page 27 line 21 ending on page 28 line 7 with the following paragraph:

By way of illustration, a rAAV vector can comprise a transcriptionally-activated ITR operably linked to a polynucleotide that encodes a functional cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator polypeptide (CFTR) operably linked to a promoter. As is now known in the art, there are a variety of CFTR polypeptides that are capable of reconstructing CFTR functional deficiencies in cells derived from cystic fibrosis patients. As described in the commonly-owned U.S. Patent Application 08/455,552 (which is proceeding to issuance), a truncated CFTR polypeptide, missing amino acids 1-118 of the wild-type protein, was able to restore a cAMP-regulated chloride ion conductance in cells with the cystic defect (IB3 cells). The portion of the CFTR cDNA that encodes amino acids 1-118 was deleted from the full cDNA